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MAYOR ANGELO J. SARUBBI OF NORTH BERGEN, N.J., CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

(Mr. DANIELS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, local government is the cornerstone of our democratic society. Upon the efforts of our local officials rests the very fabric of the American system of government.

All too often, however, officials who serve at this level of government are the targets of criticism if for no better reason than the fact that they are closest to the citizens they serve. Because they are so accessible, it is very easy for the outraged citizen to take out his frustrations by denouncing those public officials entrusted with the operations of municipal government.

On the other hand, it is a rare event when mayors and councilmen receive the praise which is due them when they have given outstanding service. Thus, Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege and a high honor for me to call to the attention of all Members of this House an honor which has been bestowed upon a very distinguished constituent of mine.

The Honorable Angelo J. Sarubbi has served the town of North Bergen, N.J., for many years with great distinction and since 1955 has been a member of the town commission, and is now serving his second term as mayor of North Bergen.

It is with a great sense of pride that I insert at this point in the Record an article which appeared in the Hudson Dispatch, a leading newspaper in the 14th Congressional District, which tells of Mayor Sarubbi's selection as "Citizen of the Year" by the North Hudson chapter of UNICO, a highly esteemed service organization.

Mayor Sarubbi is an old friend of mine and I would like to extend to him and to his beloved father, John Sarubbi, and to all members of the close-knit Sarubbi family, my own personal congratulations. The article follows:

WILL HONOR SARUBBI—He's UNICO "MAN OF THE YEAR"

North Bergen Mayor Angelo J. Sarubbi has been selected as "Citizen of the Year" by North Hudson Chapter UNICO National, it was announced yesterday.

The announcement was made by President August Orlando and the selections were made by a special committee of past presidents of the service organization headed by Frank De Socio.

Mayor Sarubbi will be honored at a dinner-dance to be preceded by a cocktail party on Saturday, Nov. 4, at Skyline Cabana Club in Jersey City.

Previous North Hudson citizens to receive the award are West New York Mayor John R. Armellino, Union City Mayor William V. Musto, recently named North Bergen School Board Trustee Alfred V. Failla, Hudson Dispatch Managing Editor Thomas R. Oliver, late Editor of Hudson Dispatch John Mitchell, Commissioner John E. Otis of West New York, Principal Joseph Coviello of North Bergen High School, and the late John F. Cahir of Weehawken.

In announcing the award, Orlando praised Sarubbi, who was reelected a commissioner on May 9, for his part in bettering North Bergen community life. He also singled out Sarubbi's work in the area of the

Sarubbi first entered North Bergen public life in 1949 when he was appointed secretary to the board of adjustment. He served in this post until 1955, when he was first selected mayor. He has been a member of the town's governing body ever since.

He was born in West New York on Feb. 28, 1913, and was graduated from St. Joseph's Elementary School and Memorial High School in that municipality. Sarubbi is also a graduate of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

Now a successful building contractor, he lives with his wife, the former Mildred Thomson and two sons, John 25, and William 18, at 428 74th st., North Bergen.

In an interview, Orlando said that Sarubbi deserved the award because he is an "outstanding citizen of Hudson County in general." The work with youth that Sarubbi is praised for in particular, Orlando added, "the playgrounds that have been built with his backing throughout North Bergen and the track that is being built in North Hudson park now."

UNICO is a service organization whose North Hudson branch was started 13 years ago. Besides other charities, the group gives out one college scholarship a year and it has chosen a "man of the year" for the last 10 years. The proceeds from the "man of the year" dinners go to help pay for the scholarships.

BRING TO TRIAL, NASSER, THE NO. 1 WAR CRIMINAL OF OUR DAY

(Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, there will be no peace in the Middle East until several things occur—and they must occur practically simultaneously.

First. Peace treaties must be consummated between the Arab States and Israel as part of which there must be agreement as to the geographic boundaries of the countries involved. Peace treaties necessarily require as a condition of their execution full recognition of the political existence and sovereignty of each party.

Second. Acknowledgment by all and guarantees by the international community of the right of all to peaceful transit without interference of the Suez Canal, the Gulf of Aqaba, and the Strait of Tiran.

Third. Resettlement of the refugees. The delegates in the U.N. have been talking about this for weeks. Unfortunately, the talk emanating from the Arabs and their supporters has been false, viruperative, irrelevant, intransigent, steeped in hate and thus promising more war than peace.

How do we make some progress away from war and toward peace?

Let us take a lesson from World War II and its aftermath.

As a result of the Hitlerian atrocities we set up the Nuremberg trials and the pattern thus set has been consistently followed in arresting and prosecuting war criminals.

The Arab war criminals, led by Nasser, have learned nothing from those trials. I say let us teach them.

We should set up a new war crimes court. The first culprit to be tried should be Abdel Gamal Nasser.

Ever since taking over the Government

Arab Republic, he has been urging the annihilation of the Israelis and the destruction of the state of Israel. His incitement of hatred, his training of terrorists and infiltrators was and is for the soul purpose of killing the inhabitants of an entire nation, a duly and fully recognized member of the family of nations. His last massive but abortive attempt was for the sole purpose of fulfilling his threats to destroy that entire nation.

The proof of this foul and unprovoked conduct on Nasser's part is spread across the pages of history and is indisputable.

The last conflict was instigated and brought about primarily by Nasser. The responsibility for every death, every wound, every damage to property, is his.

He should be brought before an International Court of Justice and tried for his villainous misconduct. In the calm atmosphere of such a court, the entire record should be exposed. Let him dare to deny his own statements.

Regardless of any punishment that may be meted out to him, once his nefarious actions are made known to the Arab masses, they will reject him and his dastardly false propaganda. When they learn that the billion of dollars wasted on armaments could have been wisely spent to improve their economic condition, they will respond with demands for permanent peace.

Law, order, and justice can prevail among nations only when their leaders believe in and practice obedience to right.

INVOLVEMENT IN THE CONGO

(Mr. GOODLING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, the distressing news comes to us that three U.S. Air Force planes and accompanying paratrooper guards have been sent to the Congo to shore up the forces of President Joseph D. Mobutu.

This is a dangerous situation, and we might be asking for real trouble, because the commitment of even a token force of Americans could well be an invitation to full-scale involvement. We need but think back on how our involvement mushroomed in Vietnam, starting with the assignment of a few mechanics in 1954 and escalating to an assignment of some 450,000 troops today. And even now there is a call for another 100,000 or more American troops in this area.

A wholesale involvement in the Congo—on top of our already heavy commitment in Vietnam—would place a terrible burden on our American manpower and resources. All of this raises the question of just how long America can play the role of "policeman of the world."

What if some form of trouble were to break out in South America, in India, in South Korea? Would we rush American men and materials to those trouble spots in an effort to straighten things out with a heavy cost of American men and materials?

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for a serious reassessment of our foreign policy against the background of our available human and material resources. The question is: How can we play the role of